10/048,212
LVCook 3/18/05

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:50:40 ON 18 MAR 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:51:10 ON 18 MAR 2005

L1	4818	S (STREPTOLYSIN O)
L2	37	S L1 AND (SERUM ALBUMIN)
L3	28	DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4	0	S L3 AND PEPSIN?
L5	1	S L3 AND PROTEASE?
L6	0	S L3 AND TYRPSIN?
L7	1	S L3 AND TRYPSIN?
L8	2892	S (SERUM ALBUMIN) AND PROTEASE?
L9	238	S L8 AND DENATUR?
L10	0	S L9 AND L1
L11	0	S L9 AND TURBID?
L12	0	S L9 AND AGGLUTIN?
L13	129	DUPLICATE REMOVE L9 (109 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14	1	S L13 AND LATEX?
L15	13	S L13 AND PEPSIN?
L16	347	S L8 AND ANTIBOD?
L17	1	S L16 AND TURBID?
L18	9	S L8 AND TURBID?
L19	8	S L18 NOT L17
L20	15	S L8 AND LATEX?
L21	11	DUPLICATE REMOVE L20 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22	6	S L21 AND PARTICL?

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d his

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L19            8 S L18 NOT L17
L20           15 S L8 AND LATEX?
L21           11 DUPLICATE REMOVE L20 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22            6 S L21 AND PARTICL?

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ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
AN 93026610 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1328996
TI Inhibition of Actinomyces viscosus--Porphyromonas gingivalis coadhesion by trypsin and other proteins.
AU Ellen R P; Song M; Buivids I A
CS Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto.
SO Oral microbiology and immunology, (1992 Aug) 7 (4) 198-203.
Journal code: 8707451. ISSN: 0902-0055.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199211
ED Entered STN: 19930122
Last Updated on STN: 19930122
Entered Medline: 19921112
AB **Protease** activity is associated with the coadhesion of Actinomyces viscosus and Porphyromonas gingivalis. To try to distinguish whether the recognition/adhesion or degradative functions of **proteases** are more crucial for coadhesion, we determined the effect of trypsin and other purchased **proteases** and proteins on coadhesion when they were incorporated in the coadhesion assay buffer or when A. viscosus cells were pretreated with trypsin. Coadhesion was measured by the decrease in **turbidity** caused by the absorption of A. viscosus cells from aqueous suspension by P. gingivalis-coated hexadecane droplets. Pretreatment of A. viscosus with trypsin had no obvious effect on the kinetics of coadhesion. Likewise, trypsinization of A. viscosus failed to aid or enhance coaggregation by chemically induced, trypsin activity-deficient mutants of B. gingivalis. In contrast, incorporating trypsin in the buffer during the coadhesion assay yielded a concentration-dependent inhibition of coadhesion greater than the inhibition found with the same concentration of other **proteases**. Coadhesion was also impaired to a greater extent by similar wt/vol concentrations of nonproteolytic proteins (bovine **serum albumin** (BSA), defatted BSA, gelatin, and casein), by antisera against whole P. gingivalis cells and fimbriae, by preimmune serum, and by the amino acid arginine but not lysine. These findings suggest that the role of **proteases** in coadhesion is not solely to enzymatically "prime" A. viscosus for more avid coadhesion and that their role as potential protein or peptide seeking adhesins should be considered.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study
*Actinomyces viscosus: DE, drug effects
Actinomyces viscosus: PH, physiology
Arginine: PD, pharmacology
*Bacterial Adhesion: DE, drug effects
Caseins: PD, pharmacology
Cell Membrane: DE, drug effects
Gelatin: PD, pharmacology
Immune Sera: PD, pharmacology
Lysine: PD, pharmacology
*Porphyromonas gingivalis: DE, drug effects
Porphyromonas gingivalis: PH, physiology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Serum Albumin: PD, pharmacology
Symbiosis
*Trypsin: PD, pharmacology

ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
AN 93026610 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1328996
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CS Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto.
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Journal code: 8707451. ISSN: 0902-0055.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199211
ED Entered STN: 19930122
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CT Check Tags: Comparative Study
*Actinomyces viscosus: DE, drug effects
Actinomyces viscosus: PH, physiology
Arginine: PD, pharmacology
*Bacterial Adhesion: DE, drug effects
Caseins: PD, pharmacology
Cell Membrane: DE, drug effects
Gelatin: PD, pharmacology
Immune Sera: PD, pharmacology
Lysine: PD, pharmacology
*Porphyromonas gingivalis: DE, drug effects
Porphyromonas gingivalis: PH, physiology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Serum Albumin: PD, pharmacology
Symbiosis
*Trypsin: PD, pharmacology

ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1973:155758 CAPLUS
DN 78:155758
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Stabilization of Streptolysine O
IN Nakase, Yasukiyo; Okada, Chuji; Tomura, Tsuneko
PA Kitasato Institute for Infectious Diseases
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
NCL 30D1
CC 6-3 (General Biochemistry)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 48019719	B4	19730312	JP 1971-53760	19710719

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 48019719	NCL	30D1

AB **Streptolysin O** (I) was stabilized by addns. of bovine **serum albumin** (II) 0.01-0.5%, lactose (III) 0.1-1.0%, and glycine (IV) 0.1-1.0%. II could maintain activity of I, but was denatured and appeared **turbid**. III protected II from the denaturation. Addition of IV increased the stability of I.
ST streptolysin stabilization; antibiotic stabilization
IT Albumins, blood serum
RL: USES (Uses)
(in **streptolysin O** stabilization)
IT Hemolysins O
RL: PROC (Process)
(stabilization of, of streptococcus)
IT 56-40-6, uses and miscellaneous 63-42-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(in **streptolysin O** stabilization)

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RL: USES (Uses)
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IT Hemolysins O
RL: PROC (Process)
(stabilization of, of streptococcus)
IT 56-40-6, uses and miscellaneous 63-42-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(in **streptolysin O** stabilization)

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DN 78:155758
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
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PA Kitasato Institute for Infectious Diseases
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
NCL 30D1
CC 6-3 (General Biochemistry)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 48019719	B4	19730312	JP 1971-53760	19710719

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PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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ST streptolysin stabilization; antibiotic stabilization
IT Albumins, blood serum
RL: USES (Uses)
(in **streptolysin O** stabilization)
IT Hemolysins O
RL: PROC (Process)
(stabilization of, of streptococcus)
IT 56-40-6, uses and miscellaneous 63-42-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(in **streptolysin O** stabilization)

ANSWER 28 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1951:16756 CAPLUS
DN 45:16756
OREF 45:2995a-b
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI Protein activation of **streptolysin** '**O**'
AU Turner, G. S.
CS Northwestern Univ., Chicago
SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1950), 166, 871
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11A (Biological Chemistry: General)
AB **Streptolysin** '**O**' was activated by albumin fractions prepared from human, bovine, horse, and rabbit serum, but not by the intact serums, their globulins (except in 1 case), ovalbumin, or a muscle protein solution The activation is probably due to SH groups in the **serum albumin** since the addition of iodoacetate prevented it.
IT Albumins
(blood-serum, **streptolysin** ` ` O'' activation by)
IT Hemolysin O
(protein activation of)
IT Proteins
(**streptolysin** ` ` O'' activation by)

NSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:166109 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395087159
TI A **turbidimetric latex** inhibition immunoassay for detergent solubilized lipopolysaccharide: Application to Brucella cells.
AU Bowden, R. A. [Reprint author]; Van Broeck, J.; Dubray, G.; Limet, J. N.
CS INRA Centre de Recherches de Tours, Unite de Pathologie Infectieuse Immunologie, 37380 Nouzilly, France
SO Journal of Microbiological Methods, (1992) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 297-306. CODEN: JMIMDQ. ISSN: 0167-7012.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 1993
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 1993
AB A **turbidimetric latex agglutination** -inhibition assay was developed for the estimation of the smooth lipopolysaccharide (S-LPS) content in Brucella cells. Proteinase K (PK)-digested Brucella cell lysates were distributed in flat-bottom multiwell plates and incubated with an anti-S-LPS monoclonal **antibody** (mAb). Unbound **antibody** was then titrated by **agglutination** of S-LPS-coated **latex particles**, in the presence of human rheumatoid factor (IgM anti-IgG) to enhance **agglutination**. The percentage of **agglutinated particles** was measured in a microplate spectrophotometer by monitoring the decrease of absorbance at 405 nm. The inhibitory effect of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) present in the samples, was prevented by the addition of **bovine serum** albumin (BSA). Recovery of S-LPS was not influenced by the concentration of the other components of the bacterial lysate. Rough LPS (R-LPS) was not detected in contrast to O-polysaccharide (O-PS), which was effectively assayed. The intra-assay variation coefficient was lower than 5%. The range was suitable to show differences in the LPS content between clones of the same Brucella vaccinal strain. The same samples could be studied simultaneously by sodium dodecylsulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE).
CC Biochemistry methods - Lipids 10056
Biochemistry methods - Carbohydrates 10058
Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Morphology and cytology of bacteria 30500
Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000
Microbiological apparatus, methods and media 32000
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal 34504
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Methods and Techniques
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ANALYTICAL METHOD; IMMUNOLOGIC METHOD; SMOOTH LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE CONTENT; VACCINE STRAIN
ORGN Classifier
Gram-Negative Aerobic Rods and Cocci 06500
Super Taxa
Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Organism Name
gram-negative aerobic rods and cocci
Brucella
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN

AN 81263088 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 6790446

TI Nonantibody binding of serum proteins to 5S anti-Rh fragments produced by chymotrypsin.

AU Waller M; Conrad D H; Carlo J R

NC AI 15812 (NIAID)

SO International archives of allergy and applied immunology, (1981) 66 (1) 59-67.
Journal code: 0404561. ISSN: 0020-5915.

CY Switzerland

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 198110

ED Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19811025

AB Chymotrypsin hydrolysis of the IgG anti-Rh antibodies Ri results in both bivalent and univalent antibody fragments. The bivalent fragments coated on Rh-positive erythrocytes are **agglutinable** by albumin and other serum proteins in 3% polyethylene glycol. The bivalent structure of the 5S fragment is essential for expression of this site since 5S fragments produced by **trypsin** and **pepsin** are also **agglutinable**, while univalent fragments produced by **papain** and subtilisin are not. The **agglutination** by albumin of the 5S fragments is not caused by residual enzyme. The reaction appears to be irreversible in that once albumin has reacted with the 5S fragment, either in the fluid phase or at the cell surface, fresh addition of albumin and PEG will not result in **agglutination**. The nonantibody reaction of albumin and the other serum proteins with these 5S IgG fragments is believed to be caused by hydrophobic bonding involving the intrachain disulfide in the 5S fragment and hydrophobic areas of other proteins.

CT *Antibodies
*Binding Sites, Antibody
*Blood Proteins: ME, metabolism
Chromatography, Gel
Chymotrypsin: PD, pharmacology
Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel
Erythrocytes: IM, immunology
Humans
Hydrolysis
Immunoglobulin Fragments
Immunoglobulin G
Polyethylene Glycols: PD, pharmacology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
*Rh-Hr Blood-Group System
Serum Albumin: IM, immunology

CN 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Binding Sites, Antibody); 0 (Blood Proteins); 0 (Immunoglobulin Fragments); 0 (Immunoglobulin G); 0 (Polyethylene Glycols); 0 (Rh-Hr Blood-Group System); 0 (**Serum Albumin**); EC 3.4.21.1 (Chymotrypsin)

ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1993:208841 CAPLUS
DN 118:208841
ED Entered STN: 29 May 1993
TI A **turbidimetric latex** inhibition immunoassay for detergent-solubilized lipopolysaccharide: application to Brucella cells
AU Bowden, R. A.; Van Broeck, J.; Dubray, G.; Limet, J. N.
CS Lab. Pathol. Infect. Immunol., Inst. Natl. Rech. Agron., Nouzilly, Fr.
SO Journal of Microbiological Methods (1992), 61(4), 297-306
CODEN: JMIMDQ; ISSN: 0167-7012
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
AB A **turbidimetric latex agglutination** -inhibition assay was developed for the estimation of the smooth lipopolysaccharide (S-LPS) content in Brucella cells. Proteinase K (PK)-digested Brucella cell lyzates were distributed in flat-bottom multiwell plates and incubated with an anti-S-LPS monoclonal **antibody** (mAb). Unbound **antibody** was then titrated by **agglutination** of S-LPS-coated **latex particles**, in the presence of human rheumatoid factor (IgM anti-IgG) to enhance **agglutination**. The percentage of **agglutinated particles** was measured in a microplate spectrophotometer by monitoring the decrease of absorbance at 405 nm. The inhibitory effect of SDS present in the samples was prevented by the addition of **bovine serum** albumin (BSA). Recovery of S-LPS was not influenced by the concentration of the other components of the bacterial lyzate. Rough LPS (R-LPS) was not detected in contrast to O-polysaccharide (O-PS), which was effectively assayed. The intra-assay variation coefficient was <5%. The range was suitable to show differences in the LPS content between clones of the same Brucella vaccinal strain. The same samples could be studied simultaneously by SDS-PAGE.
ST **turbidimetry latex** immunoassay lipopolysaccharide Brucella
IT Lipopolysaccharides
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detection of, from smooth-phase cells in Bruncella melitensis, **turbidimetric latex agglutination** -inhibition assay for)
IT Brucella melitensis
(lipopolysaccharide from smooth-phase cells detection in, **turbidimetric latex agglutination** -inhibition assay for)
IT Temperature effects, biological
(heat, on lipopolysaccharide activity, in Brucella melitensis)

ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1995:721464 CAPLUS
DN 123:110160
ED Entered STN: 05 Aug 1995
TI Method and reagent for antibody determination
IN Kojima, Makoto; Sato, Yoshiaki; Takegawa, Mitsuko; Katayama, Katsuhiro
PA Nitto Boseki Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM G01N033-53
ICA G01N033-569
CC 15-3 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 9
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07140145	A2	19950602	JP 1993-306041	19931112
	JP 3365440	B2	20030114		
PRAI	JP 1993-306041		19931112		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 07140145	ICM	G01N033-53
	ICA	G01N033-569

AB Determination of antibody with conventional **turbidimetric** immunoassay is improved by addition of antigen-antibody complexes or antigen, reducing agent, and **agglutination** promoting agent. The addition of antigen-antibody complexes or exogenous antigen, reducing agent, and **agglutination**-promoting agent reduces nonspecific binding, and renders the immunoassay faster, simpler, and more accurate. The method is especially useful for determination of anti-**streptolysin O** antibody during the clin. diagnosis. In example, **streptolysin O** -antibody complexes were prepared and used as additive in addition to NaN3 and polyethylene glycol 6000 for anti-**streptolysin O** determination in blood serum.

ST **turbidimetric** immunoassay antigen antibody complex additive

IT Blood analysis
Reducing agents
(antigen-antibody complexes or antigen, reducing agent, and **agglutination** promoting agent as additive for improving conventional **turbidimetric** immunoassay)

IT Antibodies
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(antigen-antibody complexes or antigen, reducing agent, and **agglutination** promoting agent as additive for improving conventional **turbidimetric** immunoassay)

IT Hemolysins O
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antigen-antibody complexes or antigen, reducing agent, and **agglutination** promoting agent as additive for improving conventional **turbidimetric** immunoassay)

IT Antigens
Immune complexes
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antigen-antibody complexes or antigen, reducing agent, and **agglutination** promoting agent as additive for improving conventional **turbidimetric** immunoassay)

IT **Agglutination**
(promoting agent; antigen-antibody complexes or antigen, reducing agent, and **agglutination** promoting agent as additive for

improving conventional **turbidimetric** immunoassay)

IT Immunoassay
(**turbidimetric**, improved; antigen-antibody complexes or antigen, reducing agent, and **agglutination** promoting agent as additive for improving conventional **turbidimetric** immunoassay)

IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26628-22-8, Sodium azide
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antigen-antibody complexes or antigen, reducing agent, and **agglutination** promoting agent as additive for improving conventional **turbidimetric** immunoassay)

ANSWER 16 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1973:155758 CAPLUS
DN 78:155758
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Stabilization of Streptolysine O
IN Nakase, Yasukiyo; Okada, Chuji; Tomura, Tsuneko
PA Kitasato Institute for Infectious Diseases
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
NCL 30D1
CC 6-3 (General Biochemistry)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 48019719	B4	19730312	JP 1971-53760	19710719

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PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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ST streptolysin stabilization; antibiotic stabilization
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IT Hemolysins O
RL: PROC (Process)
(stabilization of, of streptococcus)
IT 56-40-6, uses and miscellaneous 63-42-3
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